NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1863.

THE VANDERBILT.

HER ARRIVAL AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Details of Her Cruise After the Rebel Pirate Alabama,

Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence. FORTRES MONRGE, Jan. 18, 1863. sh: Has Been to—News of the Capture of the Ariel—Her Last Ornising Ground-She Returns Short of Coal-

Last evening the United States steamer Vanderbilt, Captain Charles H. Baldwin commanding, arrived at Hampton Roads, short of coal, from a cruise after the rebei pirate Alabama. The Vanderbilt left New York on the 10th of December, and cruised between that city and Europe as far north as latitude 44 deg., whence she weat east to Faysi, where she arrived on the 24th ult. Most of the period of the Vanderbilt's absence she expersenced heavy weather; but the gallant vessel braved

ner left Fayal on the 31st ultime, and left in the harbor the American clipper ship Typhoon, Captain Saiter, from Calcutta for Cork, having put in in dis-tress. The Typhoon arrived at Fayal on the 24th of December, having lost six of her men, including the chief mate, by over exertion.

The little brig Newsboy was also at Fayal, and was to have left on the 2d instant for Boston, Mass.

While at Fayal Captain Baldwin heard of the capture that the rebel pirate would not attempt a second trial on Calhornia steamers, changed his tack in the wake of European vessels, and cruised south as far as Cape Hat teras. The supply of coal becoming exhausted, this port was the nearest harber to get a supply, and Captain Baldwin consequently ran in here and reported to Rear

om four schooners, and the probability is that the noble vessel will be again on her mission in a day or two, and may Hoaven speed her to overtake the dreaded

correspondent takes this opportunity to expres sies extended him while boarding the ship for informa tion, and especially the kindness of Captain C. H. Bald-win, Executive Officer Joseph D. Daniels and Dr. Hamil ton, a't of whom most willingly imparted to him the par ticulars of the cruise.

The following is a correct list of the officers attached to

Acting Licutement Communiting—Chas. H. Baldwin.
Acting Master and Executive Officer—Joseph D. Danels.
Licutement of Marines—W. H. Parker.
Acting Masteri—E. Lowis, A. M. Keith, W. McGloin.
Engine A. C. Alexander. E. S. Keyser, Geo. Mathes, A. K.

Khard.

Chief Engineer John Germain.

Fire Assistant Engineer — Goldin.

See and Assistant Engineers— Hesses. Moyles and Welles.

Acting Master's Males—Goo, Corner, G. A. Griswold,

so. Barker. Legner Complain.

Details of the Cruise of the Vanderbilt. UNITED STATES STRAMER VANDERBILT, HAMPTON ROADS, Jan. 18, 1863.

Why Captain Baldwin Did Not Visit the West India L'ands or Remain at Payal—The Alabama and What We Could Hear of Her—The Voyage and the Wea-

aded cruise after the Alabama. It was our intention to have remained at Fayal until the sloop-of-war Tuscarora arrived; but by the arrival of a vessel from the United States we heard of the last exploit of the 200, and that she had been last seen at Martinique. We immedistely get under way and stood to the southward, intend ing to go down to the West Indies: but our anticipations weather and tropical fruits were out short by the determination of the captain to go to the northward the West Indies where so many of our cruisers are looking for him, but would come north, where it would not be so likely he would be expected at this stormy season of the We have cruised up by the tail of the Banks of wfoundland and down towards our coast, keeping in the track of outward bound vessels. Every sail that Arial. The captain of the ve sel from whom we the old, worn out paper that merely mentioned in a sum mary of news the fact that the Ariel had been captured knew none of the particulars, although he had only sailed from Philadelphia on the 10th instant. Such noracce was certainly annoying, as we were all anxious know all about it, especially a son of the commander of the Ariel, who is an officer on board this ship. This young man vowed vongeance against old "Beeswax," and I have no doubt would fight with redoubled vigor in father's loss, though all our doubts have been quieted ransomed for a certain sum of money, to be paid on the long they will have to wait. The weather for several re our arrival was truly horrible, giving rathe as unfavorable impression to those novices of the sea who have read the remantic ballads of sea life written by certain poets, whose experience has been gained mavigating between New York and Coney Island; and I have no doubt many of them wished they were safely anchored under the roof of their pater-nal barn, instead of floundering in the lee scuppers. I have never seen a beavier gale than that we experien on the night of the 15th, the ship rearing and pitching like a mad bull in a china shop (literally a china shop, for the crockery suffered terribly), and throwing a plentiful supply of brine fore and aft the deck.
am sure the master's mates of the forecastic and those unfortunates who slept in steamship bunks, will retain a vivid remembrance of that night Since we sailed from Fayal we have cruised some tw thousand seven hundred talles, keeping a constant and vigilant loukout for a long, low serew propeller that emulates the mythical Flying Dutchman, by the secrety and rapidity of her movements. After coaling ship I presume we will make another cruise, with better I hope.

We received orders late last night to coal and got ready for sea as soon as possible, and commenced coaling this

The following is a list of vessels boarded by us during

mary -, latitude thirty six degrees north, longitude thirty-one degrees thirty minutes west, French bark Samuel, from Madagascar for Nantes; British ship Wm Mitchell, from Whampon for London.

January 8, ship Hudson, of Both for Bristol, latitude forty one degrees fifteen minutes north, longitude fifty three degrees fifty-two minutes west.

January 15, latitude thirty-five degrees twelve minutes north, longitude sixty-three degrees west, Bressen her, maghrodite brig Delphine, from Philadelphia, January

10. for St. Domingo.

The Capture of the Parker Cook.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17, 1863. The usual quiet of the Monumental City was broken

which attracted attention on board the Parker Cook wa her great and unusual speed. Long before she got within hairing distance of the bark she fired a shot across the seen to be the flag of the rebel States. The bark was im, bams, and demanded the surrender of the bark, demand, as the latter was entirely unarmed, was of course ordered to proceed on board of the steamer, with his papers, which he did, the bark remaining in the mean time in charge of the lieutenant and part of his men Captain Semmes received the captain of the bark politely, but when he learned that the vessel which he had captured was from New England his demeanor seemed to change, and he became freezingly cold, but was still polite. He at once announced his determination to burn the bark, and signa ned his orders to the licutenant to make preparations for doing so, and to remove the crew to the steamer. Boats were sent from the steamer, but the crew of the bark came in their own boats. The captain of the bark made an unavailing attempt to save his vessel. Captain Semmes would listen to nothing; but declared his fixed determination to be to burn every Yankee vessel he could catch. As to the crews, he said he nover did meen to inflict personal injuries out them, but always intended to send them home. The captain of his offects, but his servant was allowed to remove his personal suggage. Fortunately, however, before being boarded, he had managed to secure.

certain valuables, which, as he was not searched, he managed to secure.

The crew of the Alabama took out of the bark whatever articles they could make useful to themselves, and then fired the vessel. The steamer theu sailed away, leaving the vessel burning. The captain and crew of the bark remained on board of the Alabama till becember 5. They were wall treated, were placed under no restraint, but were not allowed to converse with the crew of the Alabama.

They were well recated, were placed under no restraint, but were not allowed to converse with the crow of the Alabama.

On the 5th of December the schoener Union, from Raltimore, hove in sight. The steamer instantly gave chase, and the Union was soon overhauled. The capitals brought his paseers on board, when it appeared that the carge was all on British account. The vessel was bound for Port Maria, Junaica. After the ownership of the carge had been satisfactorily proved, Captain Semmes declared that he would not molest or meddle with it. As for the vessel, however, he claimed that as a prize, and agreed to let her proceed on her voyage on condition of the execution of a bond by her captain, in the sum of \$1,500, drawn in the annual form. This was accordingly done, the captain knowing that he had made a good bargain and got off cailly, as the owners of the vessel would doubtiest have paid twice that amount rather than less their vessel, captain Semmes further stipulated that the Union should take the crew of the bark off his hands, which the captain of the Union agreed to and accordingly did. The vessels then parted company, the Union proceeding to Port Maria, Jamalax, where she artived on the 8th of Pecamber. The brig Josephus, or Baltimore, being in port at the time, the captain of the bark came in her to this city. The crew will probably return to New York in the Charleston and the James Smith, both of which vessels will soon be due at that port, or else to this city in the Union.

Union. Subsequently to the 5th of December the steamer Alabama has been seen three times in the West India seas—namely, on the 8th, 10th and 12th of December. On the 12th she was off the coast of Janaica.

Hon. T. C. Callicot.

A meeting of the democrats of Brooklyn was held t the Covernor's Room of the City Hall last night, for the purpose of giving expression to their views regarding the defection of the Hen. Theophilus C. Callicot, representa-tive in the Legislature from the Fifth Assembly district (Ninth and Eleventh wards), and taking such other meas might be deemed proper.

eading politicians in the city, together with Hon. Messrs. Hughes, Darcy and other representatives in the Legisla

Hughes, Darcy and other representatives in the Legislature from Kings county.

Hon, Martin Kaiblieisch, the Mayor, was called to preside, and in explaining the objects of the meeting, in which he condemned the course pursoes by Mr. Callicot in severe terms, stated that when he heard of his detection from the democratic party he telegraphed to him and urged him to stand firm to his principles. He also wrote a letter, and, appealing to him not to forsake his party, reminded him that if he did so he would meet what he deserved, a traitor's doom. The following letter was received in answer, which was read to the meeting:

State of Naw Your, Assumit Charage, Alanan, Jan. 17, 1863.

My Dran Sin—Your favor dated yeslenday reaches me

addice in the same kindly spirith which I know it has been given. Very true your triend,

Mr. Kalbidisch stated that, judging from Mr. Callicot's acts, he did not mean what he said, and reierring to the unanimous democratic delegation seat to Albany from Kings county, recommended that if he (Callicot) now played false, that he should be hooted and disconntenanced whenever he showed his face here.

Addresses were made by Hon. S. D. Morris. Hon. S. B. Cushing, J. L. Louglass, and Rodney C. Church, keq., in democration of Mr. Callicot for the course pursued by him, and contending that it were better that no United St. tes Senator should be clected for a year rather than that the State should be represented by the minority party in this crisis of the nation.

A committee, consisting of Mesers. D. P. Barnard, J. F. Hennessy, Thos. H. Faron, Jas Troy and C. J. Syrague, baving been appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted—

Whereas, the democracy of Kings county has heard with regret that one of the representatives in the Assembly from this county. Theophilus C. Callicot, elected as a democrat, has become the republican candidate for Sreaker in opposition that it is the result of position corruption; and whereas, the only true foundation of a government of the people is in the virtue of the people and of the representatives sheried to represent their will, and whereas, the recent election in the State was conducted purely upon principles which were well known and distinctive in their character, and that the affairs of our national Union occupies a preminent place in the state, and the was addition of the Propose and the propers and the propose and the representatives sheried to represent their will, and whereas, the recent election in the state, and the sacred and reserved rights of the States and the people is in the states, and the proposition of the Union and the overthrow of the sacred and reserved rights of the States and the peo Recoved, I man in the election of a republican United mices Senator at this this time from this State, in opposition the whole of a majority of the people, we consider that a down will be indicated upon the Union and constitution from their they may never be recovered.

I had they may never be recovered.

I had the said Theometis C. Califrot be carried to the constitution from the constitution of the constitution of the people when have planed in the constitution of the constitutio

Calicot.

be ast resolution was so amended as to authorize the
arman to appoint ten from the Ninth ward, ten
in the Eleventh ward (comprising the Fifth Assembly
friet) and one from each of the remaining wards and
inty towns to proceed to albuny and use all increable
sus to induce Mr. Callent to remain firm and faithful

The Bounty Land Case.

CATIONS.

UNITED STATES CERCUIT COURT.

thefore Judge Shipman.
Zachariah Seaver and John Bodine were placed on trial for transmitting forged applications for bounty land. Mr. Authon appeared for Bodine, and Mr. Nash and ex-Judge Author appeared for Bodine, and Mr. Nach and ex-Judge Stuart for Scaver. The United States District Attorney, The usual quiet of the Monumental City was broken generally by the announcement of the arrival in port of the brig Josephus, Captain Chaffes Wilson, which had on board the captain of the bark Farker Cook, of Boston, the latter vessel having been captained and destroyed by the ribed steamer Alabama. The captain of the Farker Cook went on immediately to Boston, and I was consequently unable to see him, but from Captain Wilson, to whom he related the circ instances, I derived the following facts—the bark Parker Cook sailed from Boston for Aux Cayes that the middle of November, on the 30th of November, when twenty-five miles northeast of Cips Engand (which is on the cast and of the island of Flayil), a steam of was observed to windward, which at first had nothing associations in expectations. The first thing about her guilty. The trial of Scaver then proceeded. The case for the government. A large number of letters and applications in the disguised wirting of the defendant, and many witnesses were produced, which Mr. Perkins testing the bark Parker Cook sailed from Boston for Aux Cayes witning of the defendant, and many witnesses were produced, which Mr. Perkins testing the bark Parker Cook sailed from Boston for Aux Cayes witning of the defendant, and many witnesses were writing of the defendant, and many witnesses were writing of the evidence have were actively in the court. Two days having been ecopied in scopicious in her appearance. The first thing about her

INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE.

Arrival of Transports and Supply Boats-Encounter with the Rebei NASHVILLE, Tonn., Jan. 18, 1863.

were convoyed by two gunboats.

At the shoals the boats Desmoines City, Science and Freestone were fired into by the enemy with rifles.

Three men on board the Freestone were wounded. A large mail came with the boats.

Boats laden with army supplies have also arrived. On Wednesday the rebels robbed the steamer Has ntaining a number of wounded and some provisions. The rebels stripped the wounded of all their clothing.

Cowardly Surrender of a Gunboat

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 18, 1863. His account indicates that there are great exaggerations in the recent special despatches from Nashville. He says that he was hailed by a body of rebel cavalry and ordered to remove his crew and wounded men an put them on board the steamer Hastings, which, with the

Parthenia, had been captured. The gunboat Slidell surrendered without firing a gun. Captain Coombs denies that the guerilla Forrest is anywhere in the vicinity of Nashville, and says that there are not four thousand or five thousand rebels there-

of the reports of large rebel reinfercements from General Lee's army in Virginia having reacked Shelbyville.

NEWS FROM BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Jan. 19, 1863.

Several distinguished visitors arrived here to-day. Beyond this nothing but the ordinary routine has trans The weather is milder to-night.

NEWS FROM SIGEL'S COLUMN.

STAPPORD COURT HOUSE, Va., Jan. 16, 1863. peculations Regarding Army Movements—The Eleventh Corps and Who is to Command II—Military Aspirants— A Captured Rebet Captain, de., de.

This corps has been greatly excited for some days back at the prospect of a movement. Everybody was satisfied that something was on foot, but what no one seemed to know or be able satisfactorily to conjecture. It was first presumed that Sigel's reserve division was about to change position, probably to protect our line from rebel

ly in statu quo post the battle of Fredericksburg. Still the military mind is not yet quieted on the subject of an early move. There is indeed no doubt in well informed minds that we are going to move soon, but where we do organization of the grand reserve division is here a

The organization of the grand reserve division is here a topic of great interest. As Ger. Sigel assumes his position, which places him in command of the Eleventh and Twelfth Army cores, it becomes a matter of some impostance as to who will take charge of his old corps, the Eleventh. There seems to be no doubt that the position will be conferred upon one of the three German generals now commanding the divisions.

General Stahel, of the First division, is placed temporarily in command of the corps. General Stelmwehr holds the oldest commission of the three, but his division is at present detached. General Schurz is junior to the other two, but, then, is by no means behind in respect to popularily in the corps, while he is presumed to have considerable indiagnee with the administration. Wheever succeeds in getting the major general's commission will doubtless command this corps. The three have their supporters here, and there are no indications that either

succeeds in getting the major general's commission will doubtiess command this corps. The three have their supporters here, and there are no indications that either is much ahead so far.

With a new major general we shall require one or more brigadiers to command divisions. The most promisent man for this position is Colonel Schimmelsening, of the Seventy fourth Pennsylvania, who has commanded a brigade from a period some time previous to the battle of Bullrun. Every one has confidence in him as a soldier, the is, however, no courtier and no politician, but "a plain blunt man," who does his duty strictly and satisfactorily.

The case of Captain Powell, of the rebel army, lately taken prisoner and now in the hands of Colonel Robinson, our Provest Marshal, is somewhat peculiar. It seems that he has been prowing about here in disguise and acting as a spy. He took prisoner and paroled a bugler of one of our regiments, but was discovered by the same man and captured. There is good reason to believe that he allowed himself to be captured, with the idea of being paroled and of passing through our lines with what information he could obtain. His case is undergoing an investigation. A robel surgeou, left in charge of one of Steart's captains, wounded at Dunfries, was taken through our lines yesterday to Frederickeburg.

The following order was published yesterday —

SEECIAL ORDER—NO. 13.

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 13.
STAFFORD COURT HOUSE, Va., Jan. 15, 1863.
STAFF OF GEN. STARIL.
The following named officers are announced as constituting the staff of the General commanding the Elevent corps until further orders. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

spected accordingly—
Cot. Leopold von Gilsa, Acting Ameliant Inspector General and Chief of Staff.

Major H. Baidwin, Jr., Acting Assistant Adjutant General. Lieut. Col. F. Nazer, Acting Assistant Inspector of

Licut. Col. 7. State.
Licut. Col. 7. State.
Major F. Kappner, Chief of Engineers.
Major J. Burd Peale, Acting Medical Director.
Captain O. Monnel, Assistant Inspector of Infantry.
Captain I., Schirmer, Chief of Artillery and Ordnance.
Captain C. Hointz, Aid-de-Camp.
Captain F. Theikuhl, Acting Aid-de-Camp and Chief of

Captan F. Descaner, Acting Aid do Camp.
Lieut. E. Robinson, Jr., Acting Aid de Camp and Acting

NEWS FROM THE BLACKWATER. Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.

Retreat of Roger A. Prysr.—Why and Wherefore.—Where-abouts of the Rotel General G. W. Smith.—Position of the Rotel Army.—A New Arrival.—Fire, dc.

The latest intelligence from the Blackwater is a report that Roger A. Pryor had recrossed that stream with his entire command during the furious storm which reigned for three or four days the latter part of last week. Some people construe this movement on the part of the rebels as precautionary, and that Pryor was fearful lest be should be attacked by our forces, and, in case of a defeat, the Blackwater being so much swellen by rains as to be unfordable, this would effectually out off a retreat. But the truth of the reported strategy of Pryor, if he has recrossed the Blackwater, is to fail back on Richmond, or probanly ge to North Carolina to reinforce Gustavan W. Smith,
the rebel general commanding in North Carolina. The
rebels have evidently matured a now plan of operations.
Longstrevits, a. H. Hill's and a large portion of Ewell'a
divisions have been withdrawn from the army on the
Rappatamock, amounting to upwards of 36,000 men, and
nearly if not more than 10,000 rebels from the same
army have been withdrawn from the army on the
Rappatamock, amounting to upwards of 36,000 men, and
nearly if not more than 10,000 rebels from the same
army have been withdrawn from Fredericksburg and
stationed on the penincula since the successful rand on the
White House by Major Wm. P. Rait. The hadance of the
rebel army at Fredericksburg must, therefore, be very
small, and prepared to evacuate as soon as an opportunity
requires them by do 800.

The fact of Pryor having recrossed the Blackwater hav
been telegraphed by Major General John J. Peck from
Suffolk to Misor General Jox, stating that on information
betained and forwarded by our small, be (Feneral Peck
believed that the enemy has recrossed during the storm.
This metalgence will not six well on rebel

Norfolk and Nansemond counties, machine have
tants of these two conditions evidently logs,
disappointed.

This morning a new and very handsome
added to our fleet of army transports already in the service. The steamer is named the C. W. Thomas, after our
ched quartermaster. The Thomas was built in Boston
and Brought around by Cautain lickay, a brother of the
Boston shipboilder, and is by no means the first vessel
piloted to Hampton Roads by this officer. A ison noncomed Sancel Bell and others. At a factor time I small
give you a full description of this line vessel.
Shortly after twelve o'clock last might a fire broke out
in a small frame building inside of the first, but was exthogolouded with a few palls of water before any maistrail
damage was done. The cry crossed the Blackwater, is to fall back on Richmond, or pro-

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON.

Important Letters from Gen. McClellan and Gen. Barry,

The Testimony of Major General Hitch-WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1863.

ere taking a whier and more comprehensive range. Hav and McDowell are completely exonerated from all blame, see by the evidence of General Hitchcock, who comes in

very curiously in the case.

Apropos of the evidence affered by General Hitchcock.

Apropos are two letters which were sent to the court, but for some reason were not produced in evidence. It is un erstood that General McClolian sent several letters, some of which were published; but these two were not given. Why? The contents will probably explain. They show one thing very plainly: that General McClellan left Wash ington when he started for the peninsela with abundance of artillery as well as men to protect it. Read the evi-dence of General Wadsworth that there was no artillery n Washington, and then the letter of General Barry :-GENERAL MCLELLAN TO COLONEL PELOUZI NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 19

GENERAL MCLELIAN TO COLONEL PELOUZE.

New York, Pec. 21, 1862.

Sim—In accordance with the request of the Court of Inquiry, in the case of General McDowell, I have the hence to transmit official copies of my letters of instructions to Generals Banks and Wadsworth, dated March 16, 1862; also an official copy of my letter to the Adjutant General of the army, dated April 1, 1862; logether with a letter from General Barry, Chief of Artillery for the Army of the Potomae, dated Dec. 10, 1862; addressed to me, and bearing directly upon the same subject.

I down it proper to remark in this connection that the numbers of the troops, as given in these letters, were furnished inc by the Adjutant General of the Army of the Potomae, and were taken from the latest official returns rendered, and will not, therefore, differ materially from the aggregate strength of the commands present at that Erom General 19.

From General Barry's letter it will be seen that thirty-From General Parry's letter it will be seen that thirty-two pieces of light argillery, in addition to those enumerated in my letter to the Adjutant General, were left by me in the city of Washington, with men, horses and equipments, all in condition for immediate service, with the exception of a few horses, which could have been supplied by the Quartermaster's Fepartment at any time, thus making one handred and nine pieces of light artification of the properties of the defence of the national capital and its approaches, at the time the Army of the Potomic left Alexandria for the penissula. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEO. B. McCIELLAN, Major General.

GENERAL BARRY TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

GENERAL BARRY TO GENERAL M'CLELIAN.

HEADQUARTERS, INSPECTOR OF ARRILERY, I WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1862.
Major General McClellan, United States Army:

GENERAL—It having been stated in various public prints, and in a speech of Senator Chandler, of Michigan, in his place in the United States Senato, quoting what he stated to be a portion of the testimony of Brigadier General Wadsworth, Military Governor of Washington, before the joint Senate and Ho-se Committee "on the Conduct of the War," that Major General McClellan had left an insufficient force for the defence of Washington, and "not a gun on Male," I have to contradict this charge, as follows from the official reports made at the time to me (the Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Fotomac), and now in my possessien, by the Commanding Officer of the light artillery troops left in camp, in the city of Washington, by your order. It appears that the following named field batteries were left:—

Battery C, First New York artillery, Captain Barnes, two guns.

Battery K, First New York artillery, Captain Crounse, six guns.

Battery L, Second New York artillery, Captain Sherton-

Sixteenth New York independent nattery, Captain Locke.

Battery A, Second battalion New York artillery, Captain Hoyan, six guns.

Battery B, Second battalion New York artillery, Captain McMahon, six guns.

Total, seven batteries, thirty-two guns.

With the exception of a few bornes, which could have been procured from the Quartermaster's Department in a few hours, the batteries were all fit for immediate service, excepting the Sixteenth New York battery, which having been previously ordered on General Wathworth's application, to report to him for special service, was unequipped with either guns or horses. I am, General very respectfully, your obedient rervant, WILLIAM F, BARRY,

Brid. General impactor of Artillery, United States Army.

GENERAL HITCHCOCK'S EVIDENCE. Major General E. A. Hitchcock, United States Volunteers, gave his testimony to-day. The letters and orders mentioned by him were published in the Hanato en Sunday.

Q. By General McDowell—State if your official position and connection with the government were such at the time as to enable you to know, or to give you good grounds for judging, as to General McDowell's having or not in April last sought, induced or procured the separation of his army corps from the Army of the Potomac, with a view to having a separate command for himself, and if the enemy could have known of this plan before abandoning his position of this plan before abandoning his position of the plan before the eventual to the movement proposed by General McClouds, before the eventual to the movement proposed by General McClouds, before the eventual to the movement proposed by General McClouds and the York river, referred to in the letter by the Irrest dent, dent for the work and Manassas by the enemy, and contrast it with the movement proposed by the research the same letter? A. I can only give my impression or opinion in regard to thus. I have been that a transfer and the York river, referred to in the letter by the Irrest dent, the movement proposed by the them over the present and the York river, referred to the theory and the York river, referred to the theory to the movement proposed by the tester by the Irrest dent, the movement proposed by the wear and the York river, referred to the them over the tester by General McDowell's Alexander of the tester by General McDowell's Alexander of the movement proposed by the mean the proposed by the mean the proposed by the mean the best of your knowledge and belief, sought, indu best of your knowledge and belief, sought, induced or pro-cured by him, or was made by the government for public reasons, based on the representations of others? State fully what you know in this matter. A.—I was on duty in the War Office, under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, from the middle of March to the middle of May last. That period embraced the time referred to in this question. The circumstances which led to the detention of General McDowell's army corps in the early part of April, as a covering army for the city of Washington, were, I believe, very fully known to me, and I am very aure that, personally, General McDowell had nothing what. ever to do in procuring the orders which detained him in nation on the subject was derived from the order itself, acon after that and his first expressions to me in reference to the order were those of deep regret. He had hoped, as he said to me, to accompany the army to the peninsula, where he was anxions to be put in a position to do something in his profession as a litary man : by which I inferred very plainly that he hoped to have had an opportunity of distinguishing himself as a soldier. His language and his deportment gave me the belief that he was, as he said, truly disspinted, and for the reason be assigned. The facts in the

case could be best seen by a recital of the circumstarces der which the orders were given. The witness referred to certain papers in his possession refresh his memory in regard to dates, and which rapers were placed at the disposal of the Court, and the itness continued:-

ary to refer to an order from the President. (President's on, January 31, 15 2.) The witness continued as fol-

On the delivery of the order just read, there must have een some plan from General McClellan proposing some other mode of operation. I have not that plan, and am deut, dated February 3, 1862, which is from A. Lincoln to

deart, dated February 3, 1862, which is from A Lincoln to General McClellan. The President subsequently appears to have yielded his plan to that of General McClellan, but in duing so based this order (Fresident's General War Order, No. 3, dated Executive Mansion, Washington, March 8, 1862). That order led to a conference of the general officers commanding army certific, the result of which was reported, dated Hosdquarters, Army of the Potenne, Fairfax Court House, March 13, 1862.

The plan alliaded to in that space drew from Mr. Station, the Secretary of War, communicating the orders of the Freedest, a paper which is addressed to Major General McClellan, dated War Jespertmont, March 15, 1862.

The witcess on himsel—This rejection of those conditions shows the importance attached to them by the President After General McClellan, last the front of Washington it was observed in the War Department that his orders for the investment of the trough all not appear to entemplate leaving such a force for the protection of Washington is the orders of the President required, and a good delt of concern was expressed and tell by the Secretary of War on this subject. In the 2d of April, 1862, denoral Washington, it was observed to the force the condition and the character of the trough all not appear to entemplate leaving such a force for the protection of Washington is the orders of the President required, and a good delt of concern was expressed and tell by the Secretary of War, exting forth the amount of the force the ondition and the character of the trough that report is the coldering which I say on the table of the Secretary of War, exting forth the amount of the force the condition and the character of the trough that report is the coldering of the April and order was sense of the Secretary of War, the object of which was to avertain the condition and the character of the Force of the Court, and is desired Health and the court of Major Jone. The Secretary of War, the object of which was to avertain the condition and or

account for their unprepared condition in some degree. About that time I held repeated conversations with Centhodischay, who had the immediate command of the frost south of the Pitomac, for the purpose of accertaining the condition of the troops in the forts. He hold me on three several occasions, with intervals of a few days, that he had been unable to procure ammunition on his requisitions to supply the fortifications. After taking with him the third time I reported the matter to the Secretary of War, who immediately sent for General Doubleday, and the necessary orders were given by which that deficiency was supplied 1 now lay before the Court a communication from Major General McClellan to Brizadier General I. Thomas, dated Headquarters, Army of the Petomac, steamer Commodore, April 1, 1862 en the 2d April cortain papers were referred to General Thomas and General Hitchcock (myself) by the Secretary of War, under an order of which this is a copy. (In under an order of War.) In obedience to that order General Thomas and myself examined the papers referred to in it, and made a joint report, of which this is a copy. (Is from Major General Hitchcock and Brigadier General Thomas and myself examined the papers referred to in it, and made a joint report, of which this is a copy. (Is from Major General Hitchcock and Brigadier General Thomas and myself examined the papers referred to in General McClellan's report—General McClellan's report—General General Hitchcock and Brigadier General L Thomas, dated Washington, D. C., April 2, 1862.) I would state here that a part of the force referred to in General McClellan's report—General McClellan's report—General McClellan, tongs report and the time bend either ordered out of his department, or was soon to be, by the Fresident in mellow of the Mashington in any sense, pot to be delayed even in the Shenandosh valled in the considered a part of the General Fremoval of Benker's division as if it had been determined with the senantion of General McClellan, though reloctantly. Wh of force, including the occupation of the garrisons north and south of the river and the force within the city, after allowing the usual deduction for the sisk, ac. When these reports came before the President he was manufestly under great anxiety. It was his declared which to give General Mc fellan all the force he called for and all of the means which could be thrown into his hands to exceed his purpose; but finally, after much consideration, he determined to order one of the two remaining corps then in front of Washington to be detailed here, leaving the selection with the Secretary of War, who designated the selection with the Secretary of War, who designated the selection with the Secretary of War, who designated the selection with the Secretary of War, who designated the selection with the Secretary of War, he designated to the roost dangerous consequences. He asked for two of the three divisions constituting that corps (Franklin's and McCall's), and if he could not get two he was carticularly anxious to have Franklin's division. The Freshent and her of the way of the chiefs of bureaus in the War Department, in the presence of the Secretary of War. I cannot from memory rection particulars of that discussion. I was present and heard it, Some opinions were averse to sending any part of that force to the peninsula. I think that once-and one officer only-was in invor of sending that once-and one officer only-was in invor of sending that whole of it. At length the President selection in the control of the selection of the selection of the selection of the control of the selection of the control of the selection of the selection of the control of the selection of the

positions. By the Court—State, in this connection, the bains or the peninsula was injudicious. It has always appeared to me that if the enemy could have known to this plan before abandoning his position on the ivotoman and at Manassas those positions would not have been abandoned, on the contrary my opinion has been constantly that the proposed movement of a large past of the torcu in front of Washington would have induced the eiten; to make at elections at military point, but from its coiliteal position, we have injured to the possession of Washington, not o mech as a military point, but from its coiliteal position. Washington is the capital of the United States. The government is the depository of the original beclaration of independence, and of the constitution of the Inited States. It is the residence of foreign ministers. There are disrays the interestication give to this city a peculiar character, its possession even for a short time by the enemy would have injured the cause of the country more than the loss of many battles at a distance from this point. They always thought that the true mede of advance upon the enemy was semething like that proposed by the President. Keeping the army within striking distance of Washington, in the effort to make an effective blow upon the enemy in his positions. The details of such a movement I have not particularly thought about, having had no occasion to do so.

Q. By General McDowell—So far as you know, what has been the character of the service rendered by General McDowell—faithful and loyal, or otherwise? A—I have known General McDowell many years. I have seen him on duty in the happient relations with that honored chief, Lieutenant General Scott. I have kept my eye upon him since this unhappy was broke out, and not the sind of a suspicion has ever crossed my mind touching his entire loyalty. From my knowledge of General McDowell would be impossible for me to entered the harmy of the Potenna Contrary of the capital, and not her resident, undoubtedly, that his orders of the sit for the fore to be set for the fore of the s

of the Rappubannous, Furries Court

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, the examons tion of Lieut Col. Tillaton was contigued, his testimony of Gen. Pope's army from Warrenton back to the fortis Washington, especially on the 27th, 28th and 29th of August.

Postrone Morant, Jan. 18, 1863.
The steamer Karnak sails for New York to morrow

William Arnold died at Portrete Monroe on the night of the 16th. He was master mechanic of the army Ord names Machine shop at this pace.

Participants Assured that the Teachers of the bark Achilles, with over the training described theoretical

THE VICTORY AT ARKANSAS POST.

Official Despatch from Rear Admiral Porter.

Gallant Conduct of the Squadron in the Action,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1863. The following was received to day at the Navy Depart-

UNITED STATES MURGERFY SQUADEOF AREANSAS POST, Jun. 11, 1843.

Hon. Gireon Welles, Secretary of Navy:—
Siz.—The gunboats Louisville, De Kalb, Cincinnati and

Lexington attacked the heavy fort at the Post, on the Arkansas, last night, and silenced the batteries, killing

nounted every gan, eleven to all.

Colored Dunnington, late of the United States Navy, commandant of the fort, requested to surrender to the The army co-operated on the land side. The forts were

were all dismounted in three hours. The action was at close quarters on the part

bree iron-clads, and the firing spiendid. The list of killed and wounded is small. The Louisville ost twelve, De Kalb seventeen, Cincinnati none, Lexington ne, and Rattler two.

The vessels, although much cut up, were ready for ction in half an hour after the battle.

The light draught Rattler, Lieut Com. Wilson Smith,

and the other light draughts, joined in the action when it became general, as did the Black Hawk, Lieut, Com. R. D. Speece, with her rifle guns.

Particulars will be given hereafter. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, DAVID D. FORTER; Acting Bear Admiral

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Our St. Louis Correspondence.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Intercept Marmaduke's Force Spring field-Expedition to Porahoulas, de., de

The measures to cut off the retreat of the rebels oconfidently advanced on Springfield a week ago yester day have proved unsuccessful. They were checked temporarily at Hartsville, but were too strong to be deteated. They were south of Hartsville day before yester day, and have doubtless escaped by the Vera Cruz, read on a line due south of Hartsville. Their origi-nal intention and most natural line of retreat would have been toward West Plains, in Howell Houston started for West Plains to intercept them. The rebel leaders probably heard of this movement and efore reaching a comfortable resting place. The road bey have taken passes through Vera Cruz, Gainesville crossing of the North Fork of the Arkansus river. The

high at this seeson, and the retreating rebels will be a worn out set before they arrive anywhere near their fel-low soldiers. General Brown has forwarded the following account of the attack on Springfield to General Curis. It confirms the previous accounts published in the Hiskato.— Springfield, Jan. 8, 1868.

thilline.
Forty eight convalescents, organized by Dr. S. H. Mel-her, and straggiers commanded by Colonel B. Crabb and laptain McAles, four hundred and torty-seven men. Total force, two thusand five hundred and ninely-nine men.
These troops acted like heroes. I am too weak from loss of blood to dictate more.
E. H. BROWN, Brigadier General.

I will add to the General's despatch that he was treacherossisy shortfram absects threadonce, while leading a charge of his body guard, when the day seemed to be lost. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS H. STEGER, Assistant Adjutant General.

Affairs in other parts of the State are extremely quiet an attempt was made yesterday to get up a scare on the embject of guerillas attacking the Pacific Raffroad. It appears that shots pere fired at the pickets guarding one of the bridges a few nights ago, but no forther statek was made. Nobedy was injured, and no damage done. Hocent events have led to the supposition that the order for the empelition from Stutiest Means that the order for the empelition from Stutiest Means that the Triver.

Cold weather is at hand again, and the long threatened too blockade of the rever appears likely to be realized.

Despatch from Gen. Warren at Hous-ton-Rebeis Retreating towards Arkan-sas-Death of Emmet McDonald. The following despatch was received at the headquar-ters in St. Louis.— Houston, Jan. 14, 1863

sand men.

Their less in killed, wounded and prisoners will not fall below two hundred and fifty or three fundred, including Brigadier Con. Framet McDonaid, killed, and Ferter, bally wounded.

The conduct of our officers and or onded duct of our officers and man was admirable. FITZ HENRY WARREN, Brigader General.

The operator at Lebaum sends the following—

The operator at Lebaum sends the following—

Income, Jan. 15—5 P. M.

Nothing has been heard of Marandoke and he forces since since of sheek percenday so-orning, at which these they were at Hartville in force. It is very evident they are assure of the succession of our troops, and are without doubt, making their way fouth. They have been severely reprinted at every point.

All Quiet at Springfield.

Major General Crass.—
Coccoel J. H. Fergisson, Frest Kabesa Mounted Ridos, and Leasthcast Cabesal Corwin. Socoed Indian regissest, have acrossed Thomas Mounted Ridos, and Leasthcast Cabesal Corwin. Socoed Indian regissest, have acrossed They not expressed Prigade, First division of click. Consel Cloud. Second Brigade, First division, expected there nearly with two regissests of cavitation, expected there more yent two regissests of infantry and ten gone. All quiet there, but prepared for stack, declared Brown is bester, but is a critical condition. Major Graves is dead yno. G. COLLINS, Major Communicating Post.

Affairs in Trenton.

PRESENTATION OF A CASE TO SENATOR WALLINAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR ELECT.

Two wrow, N. J., Jan. 19, 1963 Wall by estimate of Lodi, Bargen county, and was received by Major Suns; R. Wilson, in the alsence of the dension. mber of speeches were made in the occusion tweive o'clock. A large number of military componie,

Daring Robbery at Philadelphia

Purious Pota 19, 1862. During banking hours to day a men entered the bank. ing boose of Jay, Cook & Co., and carried off upe of a number of bogs of gold lying on the counter, awaiting shipment to New York. The long contained \$1,000. The